評論選輯

美報對中國看法各有不同

其中多數對我國認識仍嫌不足

N.Y. Herald Tribune Disagrees With Taft On Manchuria: Other Papers Comment On China

Washington, (USIS) — The New York Herald Tribune, commenting on Senator Robert A. Taft's speech in which he dealt with U.S. policy toward China, declared today:

（美國新聞處華盛頓電）紐約前鋒論壇報本日評論參議員塔虎脫關於美國對華政策之演變稱：

"Senator Taft's assertion that all of Manchuria would be lost to Communism unless the United States provided immediate military aid to the Chinese Government did not indicate that the senator was a careful student of what was happening in East Asia. The bitter truth is that nearly everything in Manchuria was lost to the Reds many months ago. Armies of the Nanking Government still hold the isolated city of Mukden and parts of its suburbs, as well as a few square miles elsewhere, but the Communists control almost all of the territory in the Manchurian provinces of China.

參議員塔虎脫稱除非美國立即援助中國政府，則整個東北將淪入共軍之手，此種說法並不足証明塔虎脫十分明瞭東亞之情形，事實上東北所有之一切，幾在數月以前均已淪入共軍之手，國軍雖仍據有孤塔之瀋陽與郊外若干部份，以及他處數方英里，但共軍幾乎控制東北各省之全部領土。

"There is a further point which should be given strong emphasis, that this unhappy situation is not a result of lack of American aid. The Chinese soldiers, assigned to take over Manchuria for the Nanking Government after the end of the war had excellent American equipment. Many of them had been trained by first rate American officers. The best of them were superb soldiers. But all this strength was wasted. Incompetence—and worse—in the Chinese high command in Manchuria, as well as poor direction from the still higher command in Nanking, threw away the advantage given the Chinese Government by its possession of superior armies.

更有一點應加以強調者即此種不幸之局勢並非缺乏美援之結果，在大戰終止後，南京國民政府派往東北接收之部隊均有極好之美國配備。彼等並有不少受過美國一流軍官之訓練。可是這一切實力都已浪費了，東北國軍總部之無能，及南京最高統率之不當，使中國擁有優秀軍隊之利益，徒然虛擲。

"If Senator Taft were the only important American who failed to understand this situation it would be difficult to forgive him. Unfortunately, however, he has plenty of company. As a result, comments on China by American political leaders often have an Alice-in-Wonderland quality about them. The height of absurdity is reached when the very same men who want to reduce sums appropriated for recovery in Europe, where American money can be used with excellent results, proclaim that all that is needed to defeat Communism in China is more and more American aid for Nanking."

如果塔虎脫爲唯一不明瞭此種局勢之美國要人，則彼將難以被人寬恕。然而不幸的乃是彼有許多同樣的伙伴，結果美國一班政治領袖對於中國之評論，往往帶有一種愛麗斯漫遊奇境之性質，最荒謬者乃是這班人欲減少對歐復興之撥款（在歐洲美國金錢之效用能產生極好之結果）而宣稱：擊敗中國共產主義，只須增加美國對南京之援助。

The Indianapolis News on February 18 said: "The half-hearted program that is contemplated is justified only in the hope that the Chinese Government will respond with some reforms. And there are some signs that Nanking is planning certain changes privately urged by Washington. Among these are economic reforms to stem inflation and set up production; political reforms to break the Kuomintang's undemocratic dominance.

印第安納波立斯新聞於二月十八日評稱：所擬議之不熱心計劃，祗有希望中國以改革來響應，方能使其合理，現有若干跡象表示南京正在計劃若干改革，而此種改革是華府所私下要求的，其中包括阻止通貨膨脹之經濟革新，及政治改革以擊破國民黨不民主之統治。

"If the European recovery program is a calculated risk, this pumping money into the leaky economy of a corrupt government is little short of an international gamble. Yet, if as the President puts it, 'this program can accomplish the important purpose of giving the Chinese Government a respite from rapid economic deterioration,' the limited objective would seem justified until better means can be found."

假使說歐洲復興計劃爲一種有主義之冒險，則將金錢擲入一腐敗政府之破碎經濟，較之國際賭博略勝一等，誠如總統所說：「如果此一計劃在迅速經濟敗壞中，給予中國政府以喘息，那末在更好的地方未覓到以前，有限之目標似已完成。

The New Orleans Times-Picayune on February 19 declared: "It is not to be supposed . . . that either Congress or the American taxpayers will be receptive to the idea of a huge assistance appropriation unless and until there is some plan and agreement to insure us against the waste of relief money and effort. The only safeguard the President offers Congress is the statement that China will be asked to sign an agreement covering 'conditions and procedures,' and that the aid will be stopped if it is not used to the best advantage.

新奧林斯紀事報稱：吾人不能假定國會或美國納稅人可以接受大規模撥款施行援助之觀念，除非在提供保証吾人救濟之金錢與努力不致浪費之某種計劃與協定之後，總統向國會所提之惟一保証，就是說中國將被要求簽訂一項協訂，包括各項條件與程序在內，以及此項援助苟不能予以最良之運用，將予以停止而已。

"This proposition is a striking departure from the procedure used in developing the case for European recovery assistance. Delegates of European countries met and reached a 'self-help' understanding designed to insure the effectiveness of U.S. aid. American commissions, committees and delegations went into every angle of the program before it was presented to Congress . . .

此種辦法與援助歐洲復興之程序顯有不同，歐洲各國之代表會相會晤，就「自助」問題獲致諒解，藉以保証美國之援助能以有效，美國之委員會與代表團，在計劃向國會提出之前，曾經研究計劃之每一個角度。

"We have seen no recent tabulation of the aid given the Chiang Government since the war, but it is known that the figures total large. Since China could scarcely be worse off than it is today, the ineffectiveness of this assistance appears obvious. We know of no reason why future assistance will be any more effective unless the powers in the Chinese National Government are willing and able to adopt reforms which promise better results.

自從戰爭以來，給予蔣主席政府之援助最近並沒有列舉出來，但大家知道總數頗爲龐大，中國情形之惡劣既然不及今日之甚，則援助之無效似頗明顯，吾人想不出理由可以相信將來之援助更爲有效，除非中國國民政府願意而且能夠實行改革，而能獲得較好之結果。

"When the President can present a plan in which the Chinese Government concurs, Congress will be justified in giving consideration to his message."

當總統能提出一個中國政府贊同之計劃時，國會無何理由考慮總統之咨文。

The Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer said on February 20: "Although lacking the high priority of the Western European nations and that of Greece and Turkey, China at long last is entered on the rolls of nations for which substantial economic aid is proposed. The impression given by the sequence of events is that the President wanted to delay aid to China for some months until the ERP was well under way, but found that he could not resist the pressure from Republican leaders in Congrrss . . .

辛辛那提（俄亥俄州）徵詢報稱：雖然中國未能獲得西歐國家以及希土之優先待遇，但最後終於列入應給予相當數額經濟援助各國之內，事情之發展給予人們一種印象，即總統原想將對華援助還延幾個月，以待歐洲復興計劃進行至相當程度，但其後發覺彼不能抵擋國會中共和黨領袖所施之壓力。

"The question is whether we can delay assistance to the Chinese Government even a few months, on the theory that Western European resistance to Soviet pressure is a more urgent problem. The proposal of more than a half million dollars of aid to China is, in effect, an admission that Chiang Kai-shek's position is deteriorating so rapidly as to command a higher priority than it has had."

問題是吾人能否遲延對中國政府之援助，甚至能否抵抗蘇聯之壓力是更重要的問題，以五億七千萬美元援助中國之建議，事實上是承認蔣主席之地位是在如此迅速的衰落，需要一種較前更優先的待遇了

The New York Times commented on February 22: "Unless the President's US$570,000,000 aid program is accepted by Congress, it may prove too little and too late . . . Secretary Marshall . . . completely abandoning his former position that a coalition regime could govern China, now believes that the only hope lies in support of Chiang Kai-shek's Government, difficult as it may be to effect reforms within it. He seems to imply, too, that further military aid should be offered . . . American dollars alone cannot be relied on to accomplish our purpose. It would be obviously impossible for us to underwrite the plunging Chinese economy.

紐約時報二月二十二日評論稱：除非國會接受總統五億七千萬美元之援華計劃，否則此計劃或將變成太少或太遲。國務卿馬歇爾完全放棄其以前所主張中國應由聯合政權統治之立場，現相信惟一希望在於支持實行革新尚非易易之蔣主席政府。渠似乎暗示以後應對華軍事援助，欲完成吾人之目標，不能僅靠美國金元，吾人顯然無法替中國之經濟作担保。

(To Be Continued 未完)

國大會議定於本月二十九日召開

National Assembly on March 29

Nanking, Mar. 4. (Reuter)—The assurance that the National Assembly would be held on March 29, as scheduled, was given by Dr. Hollington Tong, Director of Government Information Office, yesterday.

路透社南京三月四日電：政院新聞局局長董顯光氏，昨日聲稱，國大會議，決按預定計劃於三月二十九日開召。

He said that the Government never once considered postponing the Assembly despite the unsolved dispute among the Kuomintang members over the Assembly elections (caused by the action of many Kuomintang members in contesting and winning seats which had been allotted by the Party to minority Parites).

渠謂政府決不再考慮使國大延期，雖然國民黨黨員間對於國大選舉之糾紛仍未解決（按糾紛起因於多數國民黨員競爭若干已經由黨方派定予少數黨之席位。）

Dr. Tong indicated that about one-third of the names of successful candidates for the Legislative Yuan have been reported to the central electoral office, and more returns are coming in daily.

董氏謂立委候選人獲得優勝者之姓名，約有三分之一已報告中央選舉處，而另有更多之姓名每日送到

Turning to the nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, Dr. Tong pointed out that the regulations stipulate that the candidate must obtain the signatures of more than one hundred members of the Assembly.

關於總統及副總統選舉之提名，董氏指稱，按規定候選人必須得到國大代表百名以上之簽字同意。

陳納德將返美爲援華作證

Chennault Ready to go to Washington

Shanghai, Mar. 3. (Reuter)—Readiness to proceed to Washington to testify before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the China situation was expressed by Major-General Claire Chennault to the *China Press* yesterday afternoon in commenting on the Washington report that he had been asked to appear before the House.

路透社上海三月三日電：陳納德少將昨日午後對華方報紙所刊登華盛頓之消息謂渠被邀請出席美衆院一事，表示渠已準備逕赴華盛頓出席衆院外委會，爲援華作証。

He, however, did not say when he would leave for the United States, although he had previously planned to visit America to clear up some business matters.

但陳氏並未述及何日赴美，雖然渠在以前即計劃赴美一行，以處理若干營業事宜。

General Chennault has advocated immediate United States help to China. He was of the opinion that China's only shortcoming — a great one — lies in her inability to train, arm and supply manpower.

陳納德主張美國對華，直接援助，渠認爲中國唯一大缺點即無力訓練武裝，並補充其兵力。

倫敦中國協會近況

London's China Society Covers Wide Field

London, — Four interesting events relating to China are to take place in London during March.

（倫敦電訊）三月間，將有四件與中國有關之有趣事件在倫敦發生

The first will be held next Friday and is a luncheon given by the China society in honour of Miss Linda Grier on her appointment to represent the British Council in China.

第一件在下星期五，中國協會爲林達・格里阿女士受任爲駐華英國文化委員會代表事，歡宴林女士。

On March 8 the China Society is to hear a lecture on the unusual subject of "A secret society of China". The speaker will be Mr. William Sterling who has had unique opportunity to gather facts in the Far East on this organisation. Going out to Malaya to join the rubber industry at the age of twenty he later entered the government civil service of the Straits Settlements in the department which controlled the importation and sale of opium. Some ten years later he was transferred to another department which concerned, itself exclusively with Chinese civil and criminal matters. His duties brought him into close contact with the Chinese underworld including secret organisations.

三月八日中國協會將邀請威廉・斯特雷先生講演，講題頗不尋常爲「中國的一個秘密團體」，威廉先生過去曾有特殊機會能在遠東搜集關於此一團體之資料，威廉先生二十歲時，即赴馬來亞從事橡膠工業，其後入海峽殖民地政府，服務於統制鴉片進口及買賣之部門內，十年後又被調往一專門處理中國僑民民事，刑事案件之部門內，此種工作使渠有密切接觸華僑下層社會及其秘密團體之機會。

During his stay in the east he visited Canton and eventually married a Chinese lady.

渠在遠東期間曾訪廣州，而終與一中國女子結婚。

On March 17th the China Campaign Committee will be addressed by Mr. Ewart Barger on "Problems of reconstruction in China". The speaker has an exceptional knowledge of the subject. He first went to China in 1940 as head of a British relief group and during the war he worked for three years with the Chinese Red Cross and Army Medical Administration. After serving as a member of the UNRRA staff in Greece at the end of 1945 he was transferred to China as executive assistant to the Director General of UNRRA.

三月十七日伊沃特・巴格先生將以「中國之復興建設」爲題，於中國協進會演說，伊氏對此課題，有特殊之研究，伊氏最初於一九四〇年率領英國救濟團體來華，在戰爭期間曾在中國紅十字會及軍醫處，服務三年。其後在希臘聯總內服務，於一九四五年末，調往中國任聯總署長之助理。

The third lecture on China will be delivered on the 24th. This will be under the auspices of the China Society and will be given by Dr. Emslie who will speak on UNRRA in China.

第三次演講將於二十四日舉行，由中國協會主持，邀請愛木斯里博士主演聯總在中國之情形。

本報增價啟事

本報由三月一日起每份零售四千元正凡直接向本社訂閱者另有優待辦法持此通告

本社啓

The Chinese-English Intelligence

發行人宗恭友　社址：天津第一區陝西路八十三號　營業部電話：二〇〇四五號　中華郵政登記認爲第一類新聞紙類

CNC$ 4,000 | Friday March 5 1948 | 華北漢英報 | 內政部登記証：京警津字第十號 | No. 828

各線戰聞彙報

陝北國軍大捷，共匪佔領延安企圖已成泡影

東北國軍收復黑山，老四平街共匪已被擊退

CHINESE WAR SITUATION

Shanghai, Mar. 3 (Reuter)—Breaking the long chain of Communist victories in the Chinese civil war, Government troops in North Shensi Province have smashed Communist plans to recapture Yenan, the former Red capital, in one of the most successful Nationalist counter-offensives in recent weeks, according to pro-Government despatches received here today.

路透社上海三月三日電：據此間今日由接近政府方面所獲得之消息稱：打破共匪連日來在戰事上之勝利，陝北國軍已擊碎共匪企圖佔領前赤都延安之計劃，因最近數週內，國軍大反攻，已獲得空前勝利。

Credit for what is described as a major victory is given to General Hu Chung-nan, Shensi Commander-in-Chief, who pounced on two Communist columns totalling some sixty thousand men after permitting them to converge on Yichuan, fifty miles south-east of Yenan, and routed them in a bloody, week-long battle.

此係陝西方面國軍總司令胡宗南所獲得之最大勝利，胡宗南部已將共匪兩縱隊約六萬餘人吸引至延安東北五十公里之延川，經過一週之血戰後，已將匪完全擊潰。

No less than 15,000 Red troops are claimed to have been killed, wounded or captured in the engagement, which ended with the precipitate retreat of the badly mauled Communist units.

共匪此役死傷或被俘者據云至少在一萬五千人以上，結果受重創之共匪倉惶退去。

It is semi-officially disclosed that these Communist columns—made up of crack troops from North Shensi and South Shansi—had been given the time limit of March 19 to recapture Yenan. It was on March 19 last year that General Hu Chung-nan's forces blitzed their way into the Red capital.

據半官方透露稱，共匪此兩縱隊係由陝北及晉南之精銳部隊組成，彼等曾奉命限於三月十九日攻陷延安者，尤憶去年三月十九日胡宗南部下即於該日突入延安。

Meanwhile in Manchuria Government troops repulsed a Communist attack on Old Szepingkai, a few miles north-west of Szepingkai, a strategic city on the Changchun-Mukden railway, 100 miles north of Mukden, and recaptured Heishen, 70 miles west of Mukden.

同時東北方面：國軍在四平街（長瀋鐵路線一戰略據點距瀋陽北部百公里）西北部數公里之老四平街，將共匪擊退，並克復瀋陽西部七十公里之黑山。

For the third successive day Chinese Press reports speak of the "newly regained" Tahushan, but hitherto there has been no official confirmation.

華方報紙盤稱新近克復大虎山已連續三日，但迄今官方仍未証實。

The "Central Daily News," official Kuomintang organ, claimed to-day that General Fan Han-chieh's mechanized units have cleared the Communists from the entire stretch of the Peiping-Mukden railway between Tailinho, ten miles east of Chinchow, and the important junction city of Kowpantse, 85 miles to the north-east. Tailinho and Kowpantse are said to be "firmly" in Government hands.

中央黨報中央日報今日聲稱，范漢傑之機械化部隊已將大凌河（錦州東部十公里）與溝幫子（重要鐵路交點在錦州東北部三十五公里）間平瀋線，全段之共匪肅清，據云大凌河及溝幫子現在國軍固守之下

Upon their arrival in Nanking, the Manchurian People's delegation issued a statement calling for immediate dispatch of substantial crack Government reinforcements to the north-east and the introduction of economic reforms to "revitalize Manchuria." Otherwise, the statement said, the North-east "will be doomed to even gloomier days than that experienced in the days of the Mukden Incident of 1931.

東北人民請願團於抵京後，即發表聲明，請求政府立派精銳之援軍出關，並實行改革經濟，以蘇甦東北，該聲明謂，不然則東北將陷於比較一九三一年瀋陽事變尤爲黑暗之地步。」

The delegation, carrying with them plans for saving Manchuria from the Reds are scheduled to interview high-ranking Government officials, including Premier Chang Chun and Vice-Premier Wang Yun-wu, in the capital. They will also confer with veteran Manchurian leaders now discussing with President Chiang Kai-shek ways and means of checking the Communist advance in the North-east.

該請願團，携有挽救東北於共匪手中之計劃，預定在首都謁見政府高級官員，其中包括行政院張羣院長及王雲五副院長，彼等亦將與諸東北元老會商，按東北諸元老現正與蔣主席商討在東北遏止共匪推動之方法。

敵日沒收我國之物品將發還原主

漢奸珠寶將充作獎券之獎品

Return of Confiscated Goods

Nanking, Mar. 4 (Reuter)—The Executive Yuan has agreed to the formation of a special committee to handle the return to the original owners of goods confiscated by the Japanese during the occupation of China, including such articles as automobiles, cloth, yarn, curios, vessels, machinery and coins.

路透社南京三月四日電：我行政院已同意組織一特殊委員會，處理將淪陷時被日沒收之物品發還原主，物資包括汽車，布，古玩，船隻，機器及錢幣等。

The members of this committee will include representatives of the Foreign, Finance, Education, Communications, and Economic Affairs Ministries, as well the Central Trust and National Museum.

該委員會之委員將包括外交部，財政部，教育部，交通部，經濟部，中信局，及國立博物院之代表。

Applications for the return of such confiscated goods must be filled in within a certain date after which the unclaimed articles will be auctioned.

請求歸還該項被沒收之物品者，須於一定期限內，填寫申請書，逾期則未經申請發還之物品將予以拍賣。

To secure the return of their articles the owners, besides producing the necessary documents, will have to pay one per cent. of their value to cover transportation and other costs.

原物主爲取得發還品，除提交必要之證件外，尚須付出原物品價值百分之一，作爲運輸及其他費用。

Meanwhile, arrangements are being made to dispose of diamonds, sapphires, rubies, pearls and other gems belonging to top-ranking pro-Japanese puppets, confiscated by the National Government.

同時，現在準備進行處理政府所沒收前親日僞政府要人之珠寶。

It is proposed to arrange six lotteries to raise funds for the National Treasury.

計劃將發行六種獎券，以增加國庫收入。

Tickets, at CN$200,000 each will be sold throughout the country, with the drawings to be held in Shanghai.

獎券每張售洋二十萬元，在全國發售，而於上海抽簽。

蘇聯要求芬蘭軍事合作

芬總統已向蘇提出詢問

Finland Wants to be Enlightened on Military Pact Terms

Helsinki, Mar. 3. (Reuter)—Seven questions were put to Marshal Josef Stalin by President Jaasikivi, of Finland, about the proposed treaty of mutual military assistance and friendship. They included:

路透社赫爾辛基三月三日電：關於蘇聯建議之蘇芬軍事互助及友善協約，芬總統巴西基維氏，已向史達林元帥徵詢數項問題如下：

What obligations would the proposed pact impose on the Finnish armed forces, already sharply reduced by the peace treaty?

和約已使芬軍裁減甚多，該條約對於芬軍將有何種責任？

What effect would the pact have on public opinion?

在民意上該條約能得到何結果？

Would the pact improve or impair the relations between the two countries?

該條約將增加或損傷兩國關係？

How would the pact affect the peace treaty?

該條約對和約將有何種影響？

What was the meaning of certain clauses in the Rumanian and Hungarian treaties (which Marshal Stalin quoted as models for the proposed Finnish pact)?

羅馬尼亞及匈牙利條約之某一部份指何而言（史達林稱羅匈條約將爲蘇芬條約之模範？）

These questions, which were being discussed yesterday by the Government's foreign affairs experts and the various parliamentary groups, were put last Saturday in a letter which the President handed to Lieut.-General Savonenkov, the Soviet Minister in Finland, acknowledging Marshal Stalin's earlier letter.

此數問題，政府外交專家及國會各種團體，昨日已加以研討，並於上星期六由芬總統交與蘇芬公使沙沃尼考夫（即前者遞交史達林信件者）。

The Government experts had last night completed their report on these questions, but all political parties, except the extreme left People's Democrats—which supports the proposed pact—were still in consultation.

芬政府專家昨晚已完成研究以上問題之報告，但各政黨除人民民主黨極左派份子外，（該派贊成締約）仍在商討中。

蒲立德呼籲軍事援華

對美衆院提議以一億美元作軍事援助費

MILITARY SUPPLIES FOR CHINA URGED

Washington, Mar. 3. (Reuter)—Mr. Milliam G. Bullitt, former American Ambassador to Russia, advised Congress yesterday to vote $100,000,600 for military supplies to China.

路透社華盛頓三月三日電：美前駐蘇大使蒲立德，昨日向國會建議通過一億美元作對華軍事援助費用

Giving evidence before the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee on aid for China, Mr. Bullitt said:

蒲立德於衆院外委會爲援華作証時稱：

"China is the key to the entire Far East—if our Government should permit the Communists to take over China it would have failed to bar the way to attack on our country by overwhelming masses of Stalin-driven slaves.

「中國爲全遠東之關鍵所在，若美政府坐視共黨控制中國，則史太林所驅使奴隸化之優勢羣衆，進攻美國，勢難予以遏止矣。」

"We cannot successfully oppose the Communist conquest of the world by opposing Communism in Europe only".

「吾人僅在歐洲抵制共產主義，並不能克服共產主義征服全世界之野心。」

The House Committee is holding hearings on the proposal to give $570,000,000 in non-military aid to the Nanking Government.

衆院委會正在聆取對南京政府，予以五億七千萬美元非軍事援助之建議中。

Mr. Bullitt accused the State Department, which drafted the loan to China programme, of "blindness and apathy".

蒲立德指摘國務院之援華草案，爲「盲目且漠不關心者。」

Mr Bullitt recommended that the United States send to Nanking at once "a man of the highest intelligence and energy", who could help China on its military as well as its political and economic problems, and that the United States make sure that China gets plenty of munitions to fight the Communists.

蒲立德建議美國應立即派遣一名具有高度智力及活力之人，前往南京，該人須能在軍事，政治及經濟方面幫助中國，而美國並須保証使中國得到大量軍火，以戡平共匪。

He said the Soviet Government "has been arming the Chinese Communists from both the enormous amount of equipment it captured from the Japanese and from new Japanese equipment which it has manufactured in Korea and Siberia".

蒲氏謂蘇聯政府「已將由日本所擄獲之大量軍火，及在朝鮮與西伯利亞所製造之日本式新武器，供予中國共匪。」

He said that if the Communists overran China they would move on to Indo-China, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, and eventually to Japan.

蒲氏謂共黨若控制全中國後，即將移向安南，暹羅，馬來半島，而最後將及於日本。

Mr. Bullitt attacked Mr. Marshall, Secretary of State, for "breaking the promise of the United States Government" on arms deliveries to China.

蒲氏攻擊馬歇爾國務卿因共「未能實踐美政府諾言，將軍火交付中國。」

He described the United States Government record in China as "dishonourable and disgraceful".

渠描述美政府在華所作過之事蹟爲「不忠實不名譽。」

"A Communist conquest of China would lead rapidly to Communist victory in Indo-China, which would almost inevitably be followed by the Communist subjugation of Siam and the Malay Peninsula.

又謂：「共黨若征服中國，則將在安南方面將獲得迅速之勝利，隨後無疑的將征服暹羅及馬來半島。

"Moreover, if Stalin should drop an iron curtain between the continent of Asia and Japan, it would be impossible for Japan to maintain its economic life except by crawling under the iron curtain and becoming a Soviet satellite," Mr. Bullitt said.

蒲氏又謂：「再者，若史太林在亞洲大陸及日本間安置一鐵壁，則日本經濟生活之維持將不可能，除非屈伏於該鐵壁下，而成爲蘇聯之一衛星國。

He contradicted the evidence given by Mr. George Marshall on arms shipments: "The American Government has not delivered to China a single combat plane or a single bomber since General Marshall, in August, 1946, by unilateral action, broke the promise of the American Government to the Chinese Government, and suspended all deliveries of planes.

渠駁斥馬歇爾對運輸軍火之作証稱：「自馬歇爾於一九四六年八月間以片面行動，破壞美政府，對華政府之諾言，並暫停所有飛機交貨以來，美政府即未曾以一架戰鬥飛機或一架轟炸機，交付中國。」

"Since the summer of 1946, except for some ammunition left in China by our Navy and Marines, the Chinese Army has not received a single cartridge or a single shell for its American equipment; a small amount of ammunition is now on its way to China, thanks to Congress.

「自一九四六年夏季以來，除美海軍及陸戰隊在華遺留若干彈藥外，中國軍隊即未曾獲得一粒彈藥或砲彈，作爲其美式武器之用，現僅有少數彈藥正在駛華途中，謝謝國會。

"Even after Mr. Marshall gave up his attempts to put Communists into the Chinese Government, and returned to the United States, he did not permit resumption of deliveries.

「甚至當馬歇爾放棄調停國共問題企圖，並返回美後，渠仍不准許恢復軍火之運出。」

"To this day, not a single combat or bombing plane has been delivered in China since August, 1946".

蒲氏末謂：「自一九四六年八月以迄至今，並未付予中國一架戰鬥機或轟炸機。」

It was announced in Washington last week that the United States would build up the Nanking Government's first-line Air Force to 1,000 planes.

華盛頓於上週，曾宣佈美國將援助中國，建立第一線空軍包括飛機一千架。

青年課室
YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

ADVERBIAL PHRASES IN COMMON USE
常用之副詞成語

The use of the following adverbial phrases should no noted:
下列諸副詞成語之用法應注意之。

(1) ABOVE ALL: (before every other consideration).
最要者

Above all (before anything else) beware of idleness.
最要者（於其他各事之先）須防懶惰。

(2) ABOVE BOARD; (without any secret or underhand scheming).
光明磊落的。

Every thing that he did was open and above board.
彼所爲者皆坦白而光明磊落。

(3) AFTER ALL; (in spite of every fact or appearance to the contrary).
畢竟。

He died after all (that is notwithstanding the fact that he seemed at times likely recover).

他畢竟死了，（即，雖彼間常若將愈者。）

After all, it does not matter to us whether we win or not: (that is, it seemed to make a great difference; but if we look into the subject more closely, we find that it does it does not matter).

我等得勝與否畢竟於我等無關：（即，視若甚有關係，然若我等細心研究之，則知其無關係也。）

(4) AGAIN AND AGAIN, OVER AND OVER AGAIN, TIME AND AGAIN.— (These phrases denote frequent repetition, and signify a great deal more than "again" standing by itself:—)

此等成語表時常更迭之意，而所指之更迭次數較單用 "again" 爲多。

I shall have to mention this again and again. (that is, very often, and not merely onée again).

我將更迭言之；（即，常常，而非僅重複一次也。）

(5) AS IT WERE.— (This is an adverbial clause rather than an adverbial phrase, since it contains a FINTE verb. It is introduced for the purpose of making some sort of apology for using a word in an unusual sense or an unusual connection).

此句殊非副詞成語，乃一副詞節句，因其含有一有定動詞也，引用此詞之目的在使所用之字於異常意義或異常關連得一婉詞也。

A good teacher is as it were (=if I may be allowed to say so) the intellectual father of his pupils.

良教員可謂（＝若允可我如此言之）爲學生之智識上的父親。

(To Be Continued 未完)

我現在不和他離婚了
I Would Not Divorce Him Now

（雲）

Condensed from Harper's Magazine

Anonymous

If I had it to do over again I would not divorce my husband. And I wonder how many other divorcees wish that divorce had never been invented. Few will confess it because it is a human trait to disguise failure, to be reluctant to admit defeat even to oneself—and divorce is defeat. I am acknowledging that defeat although even to my nearest friends I still carry through the stereotyped bluff, which indicates that I have borne unspeakable anguish with bravery.

如果能使事實重演一次的話，我就不和我的丈夫離婚了。我並且想着是否有許多其他的離婚者事後希望他們的離異事件不如根本不發生。很少有人表示懊悔，因爲人性都願意把失敗掩蔽起來，甚至連對自己承認失敗都不情願……而離婚則是一種失敗。雖然我在最近的朋友面前還保持我固定的主張，以表示我無限的勇氣，但我已認識到這種失敗的眞面目了。

Ten years ago I was 30 years old. My boy was eight. My husband was 40. At 20 I had married a man I loved. When the first rapture had inevitably yielded to the attempt at mutual tolerance and understanding, which is mature marriage, there was much that survived. We both thought the same things were amusing. We both were devoted to our child. Jim was reasonably successful in his profession and economically we were comfortable.

十年前我三十歲。我的兒子八歲。丈夫四十歲，二十歲時我嫁給一個我愛的男子。當最初的歡欣使我們步上成熟的婚姻，大家努力設法互相容忍和諒解時，前途眞是無限的。我們對同樣的事情覺得有趣。吉姆在事業上有相當的成就並且我們的經濟情形也很舒適。

To me now, this situation would present a working basis for matrimony. To me then, the fact that Jim drank too much blinded me to all else.

現在我看這種情勢正是婚姻美滿的基礎，而當時我則眼中僅看到吉姆喝酒太多這件事情，對其他的就全不顧到了。

The chief argument I used on myself to justify divorce was, "I must have freedom to bring up my child in a proper environment." But I now regard Jim's drinking as an insufficient reason to deprive the child of his father. I now believe that divorce between people who have children is not only undesirable but impossible. The child is there: Exhibit A, to prove that the divorced parent is. In the face of this fact the arrogance of a woman or a man in determining that the other parent is superfluous is astonishing

我用來表示應該離婚的主要理由就是，「我必須有自由把我的孩子在正當的環境中撫育起來。」但是現在我認爲吉姆飲酒這件事與使兒失父相較起來實在不成爲理由。現在我相信已生了孩子的人離婚不僅是無需的並且是不可能的。有了小孩子就是一個最大的證據証明他的雙親雖然離異也不能解除這種關係了。由這一點來看，如果一個男人或女人仍然決定他的雙方是多餘存在的，那麼他或她的驕傲心實在太可驚了。

How could I have been so sure that I could be both father and mother, that I had no characteristics difficult to deal with? Had our marriage continued, the boy would have been given a protection against my inadequacies that would have by far outmeasured the harm of meeting directly the shortcomings of his father.

我當時怎能那樣確定我能同時負起父母的雙重任務而不生困難呢？如果我們的婚姻繼續下來了，孩子一定可以受到保護而不致因我的缺乏所顯示出他無父之害而遭到各種痛苦了。

(To Be Continued 未完)

本報南京分銷處
代訂處：
太平路二四五號
直接訂閱 專差送到
電話：二三八〇六
函訂：請寄南京新街口社會服務處四十五號信箱

本報北平分社
前內西皮市宋家胡同三號
電話三局〇一六八
歡迎電話訂閱
隨時送到

本報濟南分銷處
濟南北商埠前陳家樓二十二號

本報開封分銷處
南書店街二十七號
同意書報社

本報唐山分銷處
唐山市新華市北口光明書報社
電話一二四五號

本社承辦
精良印刷
歡迎主顧
手續簡便
漢英報社啟

中國農民銀行
辦理存款儲蓄滙兌等一切業務
分支行處遍佈全國
天津分行：羅斯福路第一九一號
電話二局：二八九六號 五七
中正路分理處：電話三局四七八七號

中太錢莊（原名中和銀號）
辦理商業銀行一切業務
存款 利息優厚
放款 手續便利
地址：第一區哈爾濱道六十六號
電話：三局〇二〇二 〇七二二 三九五〇
〇八三一 四八六三

天津立昌永銀號
經營商業銀行一切業務
存款 放款 貼現 滙兌
利息優厚 手續簡便
地址：第一區花園路四號
電話：三局五四三三 一一〇四號

新中銀號
小額存款利息優厚
每戶自十萬元起一千萬爲限
羅斯福路四面鐘電車站
電話二局六〇〇〇 二局二五〇六

雙錢牌
東亞名牌
經久耐用無與倫比
創製第一 品質第一
★大中華橡膠廠出品★

天津發行所 北馬路九七號 電話五〇〇八三一四
各體育用品社均有代售

北平商業銀行 天津分行
服務大衆 解決存款問題
每戶最低二十萬元起
數額大小 日期長短
隨時取款 通知取款
各有優益利息請
駕臨面洽
行址第一區哈爾濱道（舊法租界六號路）一六〇號
電話：三局 三一一六四 一〇四八 三一二三 一〇二三八
總行北平：前門內西交民巷甲四十號
電話：三局 三二四七 〇七二二 五七二九 六八五〇

中國實業社
花樣多 容易選
新到大批春季衣料
新型衣料之先鋒
備有專門技師
承做中西服裝
設計窗簾椅套
鵝絨被枕靠墊
中國實業社
天津第十區大沽路一〇九號 女青年會對過
電話三〇六〇二
大紅門面

一九四八年一月七日

杜魯門致國會咨文全文
Text of President Truman's State of the Union Message to Congress

（續）

January 7, 1948

Until we can overcome the present drastic housing shortage, we must extend and strengthen rent control.

當我們還沒有克服了目前嚴重的房屋恐慌的時候，我們應當延長並加強房租的管制。

We have had, and shall continue to have, a special interest in the welfare of our veterans. Over 14,000,000 men and women who served in the armed forces in World War II have now returned to civilian life. Over 2,000,000 veterans are being helped through school. Millions have been aided while finding jobs, and have been helped in buying homes, in obtaining medical care, and in adjusting themselves to physical handicaps.

我們對於退伍軍人的福利一直特別關切而且也將繼續特別關切。在第二次大戰中曾經服役軍中的一千四百萬以上的男女，現在已經重新恢復平民生活。二百萬以上的退伍軍人正得到幫助而繼續求學。其他數百萬退伍軍人當他們尋找工作，購買房屋，覓致醫療身體上的缺陷時，都曾受到了幫助。

All but a very few veterans have successfully made the transition from military life to their home communities. The success of our veterans' program is proved by this fact. This nation is proud of the eagerness shown by our veterans to become self-reliant and self-supporting citizens.

除了極少數以外，所有的退伍軍人都順利的從軍事生活回至他們的家園。我們退伍軍人計劃的成功，已由這一事實予以證明。對於我們退伍軍人的熱切希望成爲自足自賴的公民，我們是很足自豪的。

Our third goal is to conserve and use our national resources so that they can contribute most effectively to the welfare of our people.

我們第三個目標是保有並且使我們的天然資源，使它們在最有效的情形下貢獻給我們人民以福利。

The resources given by nature to this country are rich and extensive. The material foundations of our growth and economic development are the bounty of our fields, the wealth of our mines and forests, and the energy of our waters. As a nation, we are coming to appreciate more each day the close relationship between the conservation of these resources and the preservation of our national strength.

由自然賦予本國的資源是豐富而且廣大。我們長成和經濟發展的物質基礎，就是我們田地的豐滿。礦藏與森林的富庶以及我們水力的濃厚。作爲一個國家，我們一天比一天的更爲認識這些資源與國力的保存之間的密切關係。

Yet we are doing far less than we know how to do to make use of our resources without destroying them. Both the public and private use of these resources must have the primary objective of maintaining and increasing these basic supports for an expanding future.

可是至於如何使用我們的資源而不致損害它們，我們所做的却比我們知道怎樣做的來得少。無論是國家或私人，在使用這些資源的時候，必須具有主要的目標，從事維持並增加這些擴展未來的基本支持力。

We must continue to take specific steps toward this goal. We must vigorously defend our natural wealth against those who would misuse it for selfish gain. We need accurate and comprehensive knowledge of our mineral resources and must intensify our efforts to develop new supplies and to acquire stockpiles of scarce materials. We need to protect and restore our land — public and private — through combatting erosion and rebuilding the fertility of the soil. We must expand our reclamation program to bring millions of acres of arid land into production, and to improve water supplies for additional millions of acres.

我們必須繼續採取有特效的步驟，以求達到這個目標，我們必須竭力保衛我們的天然財富，以防那些爲了自私的利益而誤用財富的人。我們對於我們的礦源需有準確而廣博的知識，並且必須加緊我們的努力，開發新的物資和獲取稀有原料的儲備。我們必須保護和發還公家和私人的土地。我們必須擴張我們的墾植計劃，使數百萬英畝的土地有所生產，並改善另外數百萬英畝土地的水利。

This will provide new opportunities for veterans and others, particularly in the West, and aid in providing a rising living standard for a growing population.

這種計劃將使退伍軍人和其他人，尤其在西部的人都獲得新的機會，並協助正在生長中的人民獲得高的生活標準。

We must protect and restore our forests by sustained-yield forestry and by planting new trees in areas now slashed and barren.

我們必然保護並恢復我們的森林

(To Be Continued 未完)

飛機速度超過子彈
I Flew Faster Than A Bullet

（續）

by Col. Albert Boyd, Usaaf 美空軍上校包儀德著
譯自Coronet十二月號

Finally, everything was worked out in tiniest detail. Then it was time to practice, practice — and practice some more. Take off, climb, turn, straight, nose-down; pull up, turn, straight, turn, straight, nose-down. It began to ring in my ears like a drill sergeant's cadence. . . . You weren't human any more. You were a machine . . .

最後一切的詳細事件都作好了，於是便練習了又練習，練習起飛，向上飛，轉灣，直飛，向下飛，扳上去飛，再轉灣，再直飛，再向下飛等等，我的耳朵裡開始響着好像軍士在上操時所喊的口令一樣，你已經失去了人性，成爲一具機器了

Now you're on edge and eager to go. Cameras on the ground are all set. Up front in the nose of the P-80R, other cameras will make a film record of everything the plane does.

現在你就要起飛了，很願意卽刻就飛，地面上的攝影機都已按設好了，在P-80前面的上面還有其他的攝影機，將飛機的一切舉動都拍出來一個紀錄。

Three NAA planes with observers aboard are cruising at 1,300 feet to see that you don't go too high and disqualify. The plane itself has been in the hangar all night. They've just air-conditioned it inside and out to keep the temperature down as much as possible.

有幾位觀察人坐着三架國家航空協會的飛機在一千三百呎的高度巡弋，看你是否飛的不太高或者是不適當，這飛機在夜間是放在棚內的，他們的內部的空氣已經剛剛調節好了，盡量不使溫度減低。

Mechanics have rolled it out of the hangar. The tanks have plenty of kerosene in them: that's Racey's diet and she eats like a horse. There's lots of water for the engine injection system, a new experiment with jets which gives even more power. Everything's ready, everything's all right.

用機械把它拉到棚外，機內的油槽有很多的煤油，那便是「競賽」號飛機的食品，它吃起來像一匹馬似的，還有許多水，作爲發動機噴射之用，這是一種噴射的新試驗，可以發出更大的動力，一切都已準備完善了。

You adjust your helmet and climb in. A Lockheed crewman snaps the canopy shut.

你整理一下頭盔，爬進飛機內，有一個工人把飛機上的遮蓋關上了

Once more you check things inside the cockpit. The shoulder harness: It's plenty tight. Safety belt: it's pinching. Chute: you can feel its folds on your bottom, you're strapped in so tight.

你再檢查一下飛機內部的東西，肩上的盔甲很緊，安全帶緊緊的勒住，水槽，你可以感覺出它就在你下面，你是束縛的那樣緊，航空舵

Now start the engine. Okay! Check the instruments: fuel gauge, altimeter, air-speed indicator, tail-pipe temperature indicator. These are the important ones to watch.

現在開始檢查發動機，好！檢查各項儀器，燃料表，高度表，速度指示器，和尾部管內溫度指示器，這些是很重要須要看它的。

(To Be Continued 未完)

THE CHINESE-ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE
Issued Daily in
83, Shenhsi Road
Tientsin 1

華北漢英報
內政部登記證 京警津字第一號
發行人 宗基友
社址天津第一區陝西路八十三號

本報啓事

本報每日送報均有專差負責 請位訂戶如遇有當日不能見報或見報過遲之情形 務祈以電話通知本報營業部（二〇〇四五號）以便查核糾正 專關讀者利益及本報聲譽 敬希協力 本報營業部謹啟

渤海大樓拐角
北江診療所
李寶和醫師
外科 皮膚科 性病科
門診時間
上午九時至十二時 下午二時至六時

仁立公司毛呢紡織廠
天馬牌
呢絨・毛毯
・天津第十區雲南路廿二號・

中央合作金庫河北省分庫
業務：存款 放款 信託 滙兌
儲蓄 輔導合作
電話二局：五七七七 七七六九
二五二四 三九八八
電報掛號：三六〇一
地址：天津第一區羅斯福路三〇二號

同益興銀號天津總號
辦理商業銀行一切業務
存款 利息優厚
放款 手續簡便
滙兌 穩妥迅速
總號：天津第一區羅斯福路一八一號
電話二局：六九四六 一〇七〇號
分號：北平和外虎坊橋十四號
電話三局：三八二三 一七七九 〇七七〇

註冊 超等 商標
老火車牌牙粉
TRADE MARK
天津同昌牙粉工廠製

平津濟太各百貨店均售

製茶專家
成興茶莊
總店 天津北門外竹竿巷 電話：五一〇九七 一〇〇四一
支店 天津第一區天增里 電話：三三三九四
製茶廠遍設浙皖閩湘台各省

WARRIOR
SHANGHAI
正泰信記橡膠廠出品之
回力牌
駐津發行所正利號
電話三局五四〇六 三局四八六二 電報掛號四〇六